United States Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service

2009 Camelina Crop

Cooperating with the Montana Department of Agriculture
10 W 15th Street, Suite 3100 · Helena, MT 59626
800-835-2612 · FAX 800-915-6277 · www.nass.usda.gov/mt

Released: March 31, 2010
For more information contact: Christel Pachl or John Hilton

USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service field office in Helena, Montana once again presents camelina estimates for the state of Montana. This is the third year of data collection. The intent of this report is to provide insights into the 2009 camelina crop and provide a basis upon which future historical comparisons can be made.

Crop Development:
The field office collected crop development data for five different stages: planted, emerged, blooming, turning and harvested. Table 1 outlines the general beginning and end of each stage. It should be noted that these are statewide averages and could be different due to specific local conditions.

Table 1: Montana's Camelina Crop Development, 2009.

Stage	Beginning	End
Planted	Early April	Early June
Emerged	Mid April	Mid June
Blooming	Mid June	Early July
Turning	Late June	Late July
Harvested	Mid July	Late August

Acreage:
For the 2009 crop year, there were 20,800 acres of camelina planted in Montana of which 19,500 acres were harvested as shown in Table 2 on the next page. This compares to 12,200 acres planted in 2008 and 9,100 acres harvested. The largest county planting camelina was Big Horn at 5,100 acres followed by McCone county at 2,300 acres and Pondera county at 1,800 acres. Even though camelina is a dry land crop, a small percentage of Montana's planted acreage was irrigated.

Production:
Statewide production totaled 11,998,000 pounds for 2009 with a state yield of 615 pounds/acre. This is an increase from last year when production was 5,181,500 pounds and the yield was 569 pounds/acre. Yield reports ranged from about 20 to 1,500 pounds/acre with 60% of the reported production yielding between 550 to 1,500 pounds/acre. No conclusions can be drawn about the effects of irrigation on production since the number of acres under irrigation was limited.

Table 2: Montana's County Level Acreage and Production for Camelina, 2008-2009.

	2008				2009			
County and District	**Planted Acres**	**Harvested Acres**	**Yield Lbs/Ac**	**Production Pounds**	**Planted Acres**	**Harvested Acres**	**Yield Lbs/Ac**	**Production Pounds**
Other	200	200	540	108,000	100	100	500	50,000
Northwest	**200**	**200**	**540**	**108,000**	**100**	**100**	**500**	**50,000**
Chouteau	700	700	473	331,100	800	700	1,070	749,000
Glacier	-	-	-	-	700	600	640	384,000
Liberty	-	-	-	-	900	900	615	553,000
Phillips	-	-	-	-	500	300	770	231,000
Pondera	1,200	1,200	1,581	1,897,200	1,800	1,800	760	1,368,000
Teton	1,200	700	768	537,600	1,400	1,300	100	130,000
Other	1,700	1,500	301	451,100	600	600	475	285,000
North Central	**4,800**	**4,100**	**785**	**3,217,000**	**6,700**	**6,200**	**597**	**3,700,000**
Dawson	-	-	-	-	900	900	1,000	900,000
Garfield	-	-	-	-	600	600	750	450,000
McCone	-	-	-	-	2,300	2,300	750	1,725,000
Sheridan	-	-	-	-	1,500	1,400	420	588,000
Other	1,800	1,600	238	381,500	800	700	1,180	828,000
Northeast	**1,800**	**1,600**	**238**	**381,500**	**6,100**	**5,900**	**761**	**4,491,000**
Broadwater	-	-	-	-	500	500	250	125,000
Fergus	1,300	400	443	177,200	-	-	-	-
Other	2,200	1,500	496	744,100	500	300	330	100,000
Central	**3,500**	**1,900**	**485**	**921,300**	**1,000**	**800**	**281**	**225,000**
Southwest	**500**	**500**	**508**	**254,200**	**800**	**500**	**614**	**307,000**
Big Horn	-	-	-	-	5,100	5,100	550	2,805,000
Stillwater	-	-	-	-	500	400	450	180,000
Other	1,000	400	394	157,500	-	-	-	-
South Central	**1,000**	**400**	**394**	**157,500**	**5,600**	**5,500**	**543**	**2,985,000**
Southeast	**400**	**400**	**355**	**142,000**	**500**	**500**	**480**	**240,000**
Montana	**12,200**	**9,100**	**569**	**5,181,500**	**20,800**	**19,500**	**615**	**11,998,000**

Data were collected from October 15 through the end of December 2009, during which time about 5,900 operators responded to the County Agricultural Production Survey. Data for Camelina were collected in conjunction with small grains, hay, pulse crops, oilseeds and livestock data. Crop progress data came from the weekly Crop Weather survey that ran from April through October, 2009. The primary target of the crop progress survey is county extension agents and those individuals that have firsthand knowledge of their respective counties crop conditions.